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[A copy of these instructions will accompany each shipment of Vaccine.]

### Directions for Vaccination with Triple T. A. B. Lipo-Vaccine.

1. *Records*.—(a) Prepare a list in duplicate of the officers and men of the organization, giving name, serial number and rank. Inspect all those appearing on the list, taking the temperature of any individual who looks sick. No person will be vaccinated who is not in perfect health and free from fever (99.6° F. or over). Keep a record of those who are not vaccinated because of temporary unfitness, and when they are in good physical condition, vaccinate them.

(b) Enter upon the service record and upon the individual pay book the date of vaccination and the type and dose of vaccine given.

2. *Dose*.—A single dose of 1 c. c. of the Triple T. A. B. lipo-vaccine fulfills the vaccination requirements.

3. *Procedure*.—(a) Sterilize the skin with tincture of iodine; warm the vaccine to body temperature to facilitate the flow of the oil; do not overheat (when the vaccine stands in the cold a precipitate may appear, which will disappear on warming).

(b) Shake the ampoule well before loading the syringe.

(c) It is necessary to use a large bore needle (with a well sharpened point, the large bore needle causes no more pain than a small bore needle).

(d) *The injection is to be given subcutaneously*, not intramuscularly or intracutaneously; special care must be taken to avoid introduction of the vaccine into a vein; raise a fold of the skin between the thumb and finger, pass the needle at least one-half inch through the skin into the subcutaneous tissue and then inject the vaccine into the subcutaneous tissue of the fold.

(e) The puncture opening in the skin made by the large size injecting needle tends to permit escape of the oil; to prevent this, press a small iodine swab firmly against the puncture hole for a few minutes or until exudation from the hole has ceased; this procedure will prevent the occurrence of superficial infections which are apt to follow if the puncture hole is permitted to remain open and the clothing is immediately pulled down over it.

4. *Aftercare*.—(a) Avoid rubbing or massaging the site of the injection.

(b) Abstinence from alcoholic drinks must be enforced for two days after the inoculation.

(c) It is advisable to give the vaccine in the afternoon, and to relieve those vaccinated from duty for at least 24 hours, and if local or systemic reaction persists, for a longer period.

## PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO TYPHOID FEVER AND WATER SUPPLY.

### PUBLIC HEALTH BULLETINS.

51. The Causation and Prevention of Typhoid Fever. By L. L. Lumsden. November, 1911.
68. Safe Disposal of Human Excreta at Unsewered Homes. By L. L. Lumsden, C. W. Stiles, and A. W. Freeman. April, 1915.
69. Typhoid Fever: Its Causation and Prevention. By L. L. Lumsden. May, 1915.
70. Good Water for Farm Homes. By A. W. Freeman. May, 1915.
89. A Sanitary Privy System for Unsewered Towns and Villages. By L. L. Lumsden. August, 1917.
94. Rural Sanitation. A Report on Special Studies Made in 15 Counties in 1914, 1915, and 1916. By L. L. Lumsden. October, 1918.

## REPRINTS FROM PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

46. What the Local Health Officer Can Do In the Prevention of Typhoid Fever. By L. L. Lumsden. 1912.
76. The Necessity for Safe Water Supplies in the Control of Typhoid Fever. By Allen J. McLaughlin. 1912.
80. Examination of the Excreta for Typhoid Bacilli. By L. L. Lumsden and A. M. Stimson. 1912.  
Report on an Outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Lincoln, Nebr., in 1911. By L. L. Lumsden. 1912.
204. What is a Safe Drinking Water? By Allen J. McLaughlin. June 26, 1914.
232. Bacteriological Standard for Drinking Water. The Standard Adopted by the Treasury Department for Drinking Water Supplied the Public by Common Carriers in Interstate Commerce. November 6, 1914.
362. The Sewage Pollution of Streams. By W. H. Frost. September. 15, 1916.
380. Relation of Milk Supplies to Typhoid Fever. By W. H. Frost. December 1, 1916.
395. Typhoid Fever and Municipal Administration. By A. W. Freeman. May 4, 1917.
453. Effect of Freezing on the Organisms of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria. By Joseph Bolten. February 8, 1918.

## SUPPLEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

23. Typhoid Fever. A Report of a Water-Borne Outbreak in Decatur and New Decatur, Ala. By Paul Preble. March 7, 1915.
29. The Transmission of Disease by Flies. By Ernest A. Sweet. May, 1916.

Copies of any of these publications may be obtained by addressing the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

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TYPHUS EXANTHEMATICUS.

## Rotterdam.

Immediately after the signing of the armistice, when it was apparent that soldiers, crews of vessels, and prospective immigrants would be arriving in the United States, the Public Health Service took steps to make certain that these would not be the means of bringing dangerous communicable diseases into the country. Several experienced commissioned medical officers were sent abroad to confer with the military and naval authorities in charge of the return of the soldiers, and to take such other steps as would make certain that dangerous communicable diseases would not be carried into the United States.

Early in February an officer of the Public Health Service reported the occurrence of a considerable number of cases of typhus fever in Rotterdam, the disease having apparently been introduced by prisoners of war. As a result of this discovery, steps were at once taken to establish and enforce quarantine restrictions on all vessels bound for the United States or its dependencies. These restrictions will